THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1191.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

FOR SALE,

A Young Negro Man,

About 23 years of age; who has been accustomed to House Business, but will answer very well or the field, or other labor.—Enquire of the Printer.

March 1, 1804.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

TO BUILD AN ACADEMY IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

			Dollars.
1 Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1 do.			10,000
1 do.			5,000
5 do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6 do.	of 500	——	3,000
10 do.	of 200	——	2,000
20 do.	of 100	——	2,000
100 do.	of 50	——	5,000
250 do.	of 30	——	7,500
420 do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500 do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000 do.	of 15	——	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1 do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1 do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1 do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1 do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325 Prizes,			150,000
9,675 Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000 Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

The celebrated English Horse

STIRLING,

HAS been advertised several years as a stallion, and his pedigree and performance have been fully stated: Suffice it now to say, that he is among the handsomest and best bred Horses in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, against the best horses of the day; even the famous horse Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's stock are generally large and handsome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING will stand the ensuing season at my stable in the county of Greensville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at Three Guineas and a half the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and 7 Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas. Mares insured (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with the insurance money forfeited, with one dollar to the Groom in every instance. Good pasturage, and servants who bring 4 mares, boarded gratis; others at 10s6 per week. Grain furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent. The greatest attention paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discharged as above mentioned) must accompany the mares. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following.

Nathaniel Rives.

February 15th, 1804. tawtf.

P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purse or sweepstake of 200 dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, shall be covered gratis. N. R.

Blank Bonds
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

Virginia—to wit:

At a Chancery District Court, held in the city of Williamsburg, 23d day of July, 1803.

Benjamin Kidd, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Thomas Crittenden and Jane Crittenden, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Crittenden not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of April term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the former Capitol in this city.

A Copy,

Anth'y. Robinson, c. c.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-House, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, September 29th, 1803.

Between

Henry Banks, agent for Hunter Banks and Company, Plaintiff,

And

James Maury, Smith, Johnston and Company, late merchants and partners; Charles Holloway and Thomas Goodwin, Defendants.

THE defendants James Maury, and Smith, Johnston and Company, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia;

At a superior court of Chancery for the Richmond district, September 29th, 1803.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, agent and representative of the late house of Hunter, Banks, & Co. Plaintiff.

AND

John McPherson and Alexander Russell, Defts.

THE Defendents not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

The noted Horse

WILD-AIR,

A FINE bay, about fifteen hands and one inch high, will stand to cover mares the ensuing season, alternately at the subscriber's stable, in the forks of Hanover, and at Hanover courthouse; at the last mentioned place on Wednesdays and Thursdays, unless early in the season he should on Thursdays be carried to some public place of meeting to be shewn.

The price of the season will be Ten Dollars, payable the first of December next; but may be discharged with Seven Dollars, if paid by the first of September ensuing; for the leap, Four Dollars will be required, to be paid when the mares are covered, and in either case One Shilling and Sixpence to the groom—The season will expire the first of August.

The mares sent to the horse while standing at the subscriber's, good and extensive pasturage will be furnished, *gratis*; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

WILDAIR's colts fully entitle him to be ranked among the best horses—He was got by Col. Syme's Wildair, his dam by Handell, his grand dam by Camden, his great grand dam by Spanking Roger, and his great, great grand dam by Old Jolly Roger.

John Thornton, sen.

Forks of Hanover, Feb. 18th, 1804.

BOSTON, February 21.

PACKED JURIES.

We lately mentioned a Bill now pending in Congress, the result of which, if adopted, would be a selection of Jurors to serve in our Federal Courts, from a list designated by offices, holding their appointments from the President of the United States. We have not yet learned the fate of this Bill, but considering what an open outrage it offers to our long cherished fondness for trial by Impartial Juries, we cannot imagine that it will receive the sanction of the National Legislature: But that the public, Federalists, democrats, or of whatever political denomination, may duly appreciate the attachment to our rights, the fidelity to established and favourite principles which actuate the present administration, we present them a copy of the Bill, and beg leave to inquire whether men who could hesitate a moment in deciding—who would submit to a process of discussion—or *dare* to contemplate such a proposition,—whether they deserve the confidence of their country. We see the shackles which are preparing for us; but until they are riveted, we will treat them with the indignation of Freemen.

A BILL

Read the 1st *and* 2d *time, directing the mode of selecting Jurors to serve in the courts of the United States,*

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That at the first Circuit Court in each District of the United States, after the first day of February next, the Judge, District attorney, Clerk, and Marshal of each District respectively, shall make out a list of names of persons most capable and best qualified to serve as Jurors in the respective Courts of the United States, in said Districts respectively, who shall have the same qualifications as are requisite for Jurors by the laws of the State of which they are citizens, to serve in the highest Courts of law of such State, and which list shall contain not more than two hundred and eighty eight, nor less than ninety six names, and shall be made out from such parts of each District, respectively, as not to subject the citizens thereof to unnecessary inconvenience or expense:—*And provided*, That no less than one fifth, nor more than one third, be taken from any one County, and the names of all the persons contained on the list so made out as aforesaid, shall be written upon separate pieces of paper and deposited in a box, to be provided for that purpose by the Clerk of each District respectively, which box shall contain two apartments.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at the close of each term of the Circuit or District Court for each District respectively, from and after the said first day of February next, the Clerk shall, in the presence of the judge, the District Attorney, and Marshal, or any two of them, draw from the apartment of the box in which the tickets shall have been deposited, forty eight names, to serve as Jurors at the next succeeding term of the said Circuit or District court, as the case may be, which names shall by the Clerk be taken down, and remain undivulged to any other person, until thirty days before the sitting of each Court respectively, at which time the Clerk shall issue a *venire facias*, for the persons drawn as aforesaid, to the Marshal who shall summon them at least ten days before the sitting of the Court.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the tickets, as they are drawn out of the apartment in which they have been deposited, shall be thrown into the other apartment of the box, and there remain untouched until the whole list shall have been gone through, or until the list shall be corrected and renewed, which correction and renewal, the Judge, Attorney, Clerk, and Marshal, are hereby directed to make once in every year: and no person shall be placed on the list of Jurors twice successively.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the return of the venire of the Court, the names of all the Jurors attending, shall be deposited in a second box, to be also provided by the Clerk, and having two apartments and from which names so deposited, there shall, in the first instance, be drawn a number not exceeding twenty three, nor less than thirteen, to serve as grand Jurors; the residue to serve as petit Jurors, there shall be drawn, for the trial of each successive cause, the number sixteen, from which last number each party to the cause may strike two, and in case of refusal to strike, by the party or parties, the first twelve drawn shall serve.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases punishable with death, twelve petty Jurors at least shall be summoned from the County where the offence was committed and placed upon the pannel, which Jurors shall be selected from the said County in the manner following: A list of the names of persons not less than forty eight, residents in said County and qualified as herein before directed, shall by the Judge, Attorney, Clerk, and Marshal, be made out and deposited in the box, last mentioned, and from the names so deposited there shall be drawn the said number twelve: And in all criminal trials, where there does not exist the usual privilege of peremptory challenge, the pannel shall consist of sixteen Jurors, from which the person charged and the District Attorney shall each be entitled to strike off two names.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the requisite number of names shall be drawn out to serve at any one Court, the Judge shall put his seal upon both apartments of the box, from which they shall have drawn, which seals shall remain unbroken until the box shall be opened for the next succeeding drawing and which shall then be done only in the presence of the Judge and the other officers attending.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	36*s to* 38*s* Cash.
Wheat,	6*s6 to* 7*s do.*
Flour, superfine	39*s do.*
Corn,	22*s6* to 24*s do.*
Hemp, Clean	50*l to* 55*l do.*
Iron,	33*l do.*
Whiskey,	3*s6* 3*s9 o.*
Bacon,	8*d* to 9*d do.*

DIED—on Thursday, the 1st instant, Major DRURY RAGSDALE, of King William county, in the 55th year of his age, after a long and lingering illness, which he bore with fortitude, well becoming the Christian and the man. He has left a tender affectionate wife, and four daughters, to deplore his loss. He was a kind husband and tender parent;—and one of those who bravely fought for the rights and freedom of his country.

Thy heart did ev'ry tender feeling know,
Love, pity, friendship, there did ever glow:
Oh! let all faithful friends, in grief sincere,
With pity view thy grave, and drop a tear.

ERRATA IN OUR LAST.

In the piece signed CANDIDUS.—*It should be No. V. instead of No. IV.*

In the 6th paragraph of the 2d column, read—not to the angry passions.

In the 10th paragraph, same column—"changed in this respect."

*In the same, read—*meeting *with opposition.*

In the 5th paragraph of the 3d column, read—the interest of his country.

In the same, read—his future crops.

In the next, read—have shipped it to.

In the paragraph next to the last, read—which may be derived *from the Bank.*

In the piece signed "A FREEHOLDER of Hanover County."—*Twenty-first line from the top of the 3d column, 3d page, for* "constitutional,"—*read,* UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Twenty-fourth line from the top of same column, for "unconstitutional,"—*read* CONSTITUTIONAL.

Norfolk, March 6th, 1804.

Gentlemen,

Your letter of the 1st instant, announcing to me the liberality of our fellow-citizens of Richmond and Manchester, towards their distressed brethren, of this place, I have duly received.

I have communicated the contents to the Court of Aldermen, and Committee of Distributions, appointed for the purpose of apportioning the donations that may be received. Permit me, Gentlemen, through you, to return, in behalf of my fellow-citizens, their thanks for this very liberal supply, and to assure you, that my fervent prayers shall be offered to avert from the citizens of Richmond and Manchester, a calamity so distressing as to place them in need of similar relief.

I am, Gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't. servant,
THO's. H. PARKER, Mayor.

To Thomas Rutherfoord, John Henry, W. Fenwick, John Richard, and Wm. Wiseham, Esquires, Richmond.

Norfolk, March 7th, 1804.

Gentlemen,

Your letter of the 3d instant, was handed me by J. Brown, Esq. which contained THREE THOUSAND and NINE DOLLARS, SEVENTY SEVEN CENTS, for the relief of the unfortunate of this place, which has been put into the hands of the Committee of Distributions.

Permit me, Gentlemen, through you, to return, in behalf of my fellow citizens, their thanks.

I am, Gentlemen,
Respectfully,
Yr. ob serv't.
THO's. H. PARKER.

To Thomas Rutherfoord, John Henry, W. Fenwick, John Richard, and Wm. Wiseham, Esquires, Richmond.

A bill has been read the third time in Congress, authorising the secretary of the treasury to suspend for a limited time, the collection of bonds due to the United States by the merchants of Norfolk and Portsmouth, who have suffered by the late conflagration of part of the town of Norfolk.

The House of Representatives of the United States come to a resolution, by a large majority, to close the session on Monday the 19th of the present month.

MANCHESTER TOASTS, &c.

At a meeting of a number of the Republican citizens of the town of Manchester and its vicinity, on Saturday the 3d March, 1804, to commemorate the election of Thomas Jefferson, as President of the United States, and the late acquisition of Louisiana, when Col. Robert Goode was appointed President, and Major Obediah Smith, Vice-President of the meeting, and the following resolutions were proposed and adopted.

1. *Resolved,* That the wise and just administration of the government during the last three years, merit the gratitude and deserve the future support of the people.

2. *Resolved,* That the President of the United States, by consulting the true interest of his country, has reared a monument at which every tyrant must blush, and to which ambition dare not aspire, its base is the affection of his country, its superstructure the reason of the people.

3. *Resolved,* That the late peaceable acquisition of Louisiana, in the estimation of this meeting, is another proof that the true interest of every country, consists in the observance of national justice, and in obedience to national humanity.

4. *Resolved,* That the proceedings of the day be published.

After an elegant dinner prepared by Mr. Peter Mosley, the following TOASTS were drank:

1. The fourth of March, 1801; the day on which American liberty was disenthralled from the shackles of prejudice and hypocricy. 6 cheers.

2. The United States; let wisdom and virtue fill their cabinet, valor and victory attend their battles. 4 cheers.

3. Thomas Jefferson; unshaken by intrigue and prejudice, he pursues a steady course whilst he gains the silent admiration of his slanderers. 6 cheers.

4. The heads of Departments; who by serving the people have deserved their gratitude and confidence.

5. The Republican members of Congress; to whom we may say, well done ye good and faithful servants. 3. cheers.

6. The territory of Louisiana; a new pillar on which the edifice of American glory is reared. 6 cheers

7. The People of Louisiana; may our present union be perpetuated without the interruption of jealousy or faction. 4 cheers.

8. Monroe and Litingston; who steadily pursuing the honor and interest of their country, have merited the highest rewards which it can bestow. 6 cheers.

9. The state of Virginia. 3 cheers.

10. John Page, Governor of Virginia; the patriot who preferred the liberty of his country to the gaudy trappings of royal favor. 6 cheers

11. The memory of George Washington; his eminent services are engraven on the hearts of all true Americans.

12. The memory of Edmund Pendleton, Samuel Adams and the other departed patriots of '76.

13. George Clinton; his claims to public favor are founded on a series of public service and uniform adherence to the liberty and welfare of America. 6 cheers.

14. Aron Burr; may he soon feel that the people will not patronise *intrigue*, and know that republicans *disdain it*. 3 groans.

15. Ross, Morris and Tracy; a triumvirate of corruption, impudence and aristocracy.

16. Judge Chase; the times must be bad indeed when he's a candidate for honest fame.

17. The American Fair; our duty to protect, our with to please. 6 cheers.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President. The memory of the proscribed patriots of '76, and the fallen heroes in the American revolution. 4 cheers.

By the Vice-President. May the temple of Liberty be erected upon the ruins of despotism, and every nation on earth enter its avenues. 4 cheers.

By Wm. Thomson. James Monroe; the man who has been honored by disgrace, but never disgraced an honor. 6 cheers.

By Daniel Beatly. William Duane; may his services in the hardest of times be long remembered. 3 cheers.

By Joseph C. Brown. Joseph H. Nicholson; the man who in times of despair perferred death to desertion. 4 cheers.

By James A. Paterson. John Clopton; the man who never was absent from his post. 3 cheers.

By Dr. James Henderson. Unbiassed suffrage, the mild, but omnipotent corrective of Governmental abuses. 4 cheers.

By Capt. John Watkins. May ignominy attend the man who gains his election to Congress by bribes and barbacues. 3 cheers.

By Capt. Wm. Brown. Uriah Tracey; may he trace his way in darkness in old Charon's boat, and there may reflection overtake him, when he or his principles cannot return, 3 cheers.

By Maurice L. Miller. May all intriguers feel the sting of Paine. 4 cheers.

By Robert M'Tyre. The proposed Bank of Virginia; may it go into operation as it *must promote* commerce and agriculture. 3 cheers.

After the day had been spent in convivial harmony, the company retired well pleased, to their respective homes.

A Literary Society established at King and Queen courthouse, and called the King and Queen Investigating Society, convened on Saturday the third of March, in order to celebrate the election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency of the United States, agreeably to a resolution entered into at a previous meeting; when CHARLES SMITH delivered an appropriate Oration to the Society, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled to participate in the feast of reason and of liberty. After the Oration was delivered the company retired to the Tavern, where a dinner had been prepared, and appointed Richard Baynham President, and Silas M. Noel, Vice-President of the day; when the following TOASTS were given.

1. The day we celebrate—May the blessings derived from it, be commensurate with time and space. 3 cheers.

2. Thomas Jefferson. 6 cheers.

3. Congress of the United States. 3 cheers.

4. The Louisiana territory—May patriotism flourish under the influence of her genial climate. 3 cheers.

5. Our native land—"Where liberty is there is my country." 3 cheers.

6. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. 3 cheers.

7. The instructors of youth—May their meritorious exertions meet with a due reward. 3 cheers.

8. The 4th of July 1776. 5 cheers.

9. The King and Queen Investigating Society. 3 cheers.

10. James Monroe—The upright patriot and enlightened negociator. 3 cheers.

11. The memory of the sage and enlightened patriots Samuel Adams and Edmund Pendleton. 3 cheers.

12. The heads of departments—May they continue to merit the confidence and support of their country. 3 cheers.

13. A speedy reformation in the politics of our sister states of New England.

14. Governor Page. 3 cheers

15. A speedy relief to our suffering brethren in Norfolk. 3 cheers.

16. The proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution—May it succeed notwithstanding the opposition of designing ambition.

17. The American Fair—Though last, not least. 3 cheers.

The evening was spent with the greatest degree of order and decorum, and throughout the whole, the highest congeniality of sentiment was apparent.

From the Boston Palladium, Feb. 24.

As the Banks in this town refuse to take any Bank Bills except their own, the Bills issued by the Banks in the county of Essex are bought and sold there at half per cent discount; Bills of other Bank from one to two pr. cent discount. This article is handed to you for the information of those who reside at a distance and purchase merchandize in this place; altho' Country Bills are not refused, yet, any one that has Gold, Silver, or Bills of either of the Boston Banks, can at present obtain the "Out-of-town Bills, as they are called, at the above discount.

"Ninth Dollars are worth 102 Cents each for Boston Bills, and 103 Cents for "Out of town Bills."

WILLIAM SMITH, late minister of the United States in Portugal, experiencing daily embarrassments from the similarity of name with several other citizens, has resolved to add thereto, as a distinction, his maternal name of Loughton, of which he gives this public notice, to all whom it may concern.

William Loughton Smith.

South Bay, Charleston Feb. 1, 1804.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent.

"The President in his extreme anxiety to communicate to the house a letter from gov. Claiborne, on the subject of Louisiana, did not even stop to have it copied, but sent the original, with a request that when they had done with it, they would return it. It seems to have been intended as a secret communication, and so sent to the senate, but by some mistake it was read with open doors; it was then sent to the house and read in the same public manner. The house, however have refused to publish it. I therefore send you the substance and in many instances, the expressions."

[New-Orleans.]

"SIR,

"The tranquility in which I found this country is still uninterrupted. This season of festivity, and the change of government, has given additional spirits to the public amusement. If I have any political uneasiness, it arises from the great latitude of the powers, with which I am vested. The anxiety attending the exercise of discretionary powers, is always in a degree unpleasant.

"I have found it a vain labor to attempt to renovate the old government. It has left the country in inextricable confusion, particularly the judicial department. Many of the causes in court have been depending for twenty years; and corruption had put a seal upon them, but the introduction of the American principles of jurisprudence will break the seal, as they have now become the subjects of enquiry by the correct rules of an enlightened judiciary. It was my wish that those causes should be commenced anew, but this I found impracticable, as I am informed the written evidence appertaining to many of them cannot be obtained; and the translation of such evidence would, together with the records, take years to effect.

"Appeals from the governor's court formerly lay to the court at Havanna. I shall be under the necessity of deciding causes of magnitude in the last resort. I am reluctant to arrogate to myself a power which the most haughty of my predecessors never exercised.

"I have appointed seven judges for this city whose jurisdiction extends to causes arising in it, of the value of 3000 dollars, with the right of appeal to the governor's court, if above 500 dollars.

"The arrangements made by general Wilkinson meet my entire approbation.

"It would be expedient that provisions should be made for the government of the country as soon as possible, though I do not apprehend any public inconvenience from a short delay.

"I found in the gaol about one hundred prisoners, some of whom had been confined from ten to thirteen years, without any trial. It was my desire to set them free, but on enquiry of Mr. L'Aussat, I learned there had been an understanding respecting them with the Spanish government. I flatter myself some arrangement may be made to procure for these prisoners a general amnesty.—For surely it will not be derogatory to a republican government to err on the side of mercy, and I should feel a *pang* if my country should be disgraced by the rattling of a single chain.

"The expences incident to the possession and temporary government of our new country, I have reason to believe will fall within the amount which had been calculated for them; and the receipt of monies will be fully adequate to their extent.

"The *merchants* and *planters* in this place live in stile of ease and affluence, but I am sorry to say they are totally destitute of information."

"Such has been their mode of living, and the abject state in which their government has placed them, that they discover an aversion to public concerns.—A profound ignorance pervades the whole of them. Equal rights are pleasing to every man. The trial by jury, that inestimable right enjoyed by the American people, would at present be a great inconvenience and trouble to them. At present they have not a capacity to enjoy the full effect of a free constitution. The principles of an elective government they would not understand.—A representative system would only bewilder them. I would recommend the adoption of some system of education, and that schools and seminaries of learning should be established.

"It will be by the dissemination of knowledge amongst them that they will be rendered capable of enjoying and exercising the valuable rights of free citizens." *(N. Y. Ev. Post.)*

PHILADELPHIA EVENING POST, March 5.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A confidential correspondent has communicated to us the substance of a letter just received from Germany, stating that country to be in a state of extreme inquietude, from great fermentations and intestine divisions having lately taken place, which promise some important event. Whether these divisions have been produced by the intrigues of France, or by some imprudent step of the Austrian government, is not yet known; this much, however, we can say, that four violent parties have lately broke out, and have much disturbed the social harmony among the citizens of the first class. The first party, which is denominated the *Imperial*, is most actively employed in supporting the plans, and furthering the operations of the court, which tend to threaten the Ottoman empire. The second party, which is called the *Prussian*, is supposed to aim at the aggrandizement of the successor of Frederick the Great, by making him a partner in the empire, and even claiming for him the right of being elected to the imperial throne in succession. A third party, no less troublesome, is called the *Republican*, who are equally averse to conquest and to monarchy. The fourth party, which seems to rule over the old institutions and former opinions, is that of *France*, or Bonaparte. Those under the influence of this party, will justify no political measures, which are not in concert with France. The distressing effects of these internal contentions and divisions, have already reached the Imperial cabinet, from which one or two ministers have been removed. The public funds have also felt the shock, and have decreased to an alarming degree. The notes of the bank of Vienna have fallen 63 per cent. and notwithstanding such ruinous discredit, the government insist upon discharging their obligations, with this depreciated paper, which must be received by the creditors of the empire at full value. It is expected that many thousands will be ruined by this procedure.

The above comes from so respectable a source, that its truth cannot be doubted.

LITERARY INFORMATION.

Dr. Scott's Family Bible.—It is with singular satisfaction, the public and the numerous and respectable subscribers for Dr. Scott's commentary on the Bible, are informed, that the first volume will make its appearance about the 20th of this month. It is printing on an excellent paper and type, and will be presented to the subscribers at the moderate price of six dollars per volume, neatly bound and lettered; the whole of this valuable commentary will be comprised in four large quarto volumes. The greatest part of the second volume is received from Britain by the American publisher, Mr. Woodward, who will put it to press immediately after the completion of the first. The author is publishing under his own eye in London, this second and highly improved edition, and is proceeding with great caution on account of being accurate in printing the most numerous marginal references that have ever appeared in any English edition of the Bible. The second volume will be published in September, and the other two to proceed as soon as possible. W. W. W. flatters himself that the American edition, in point of execution, and particularly for accuracy, will equal, if not exceed the British edition. The best judges give this valuable commentary on the Scriptures, the decided preference to any other now extant. At the completion of the second volume, the price will be considerably raised, as a considerable number more of subscribers than was at first contemplated, are received. The principal reason that the first volume has not appeared long since, was, that after Mr. W. had determined to proceed, he was apprized of a new and highly improved edition printed in England, under the immediate inspection of the author, for this he patiently waited, and after a considerable length of time, was gratified in obtaining the first, and a great part of the second volume, which was as far as the work was printed when the vessel left London. A third volume, and perhaps the fourth, will be received by some of the spring vessels. Any gentleman may have an opportunity of seeing the sheets of the American edition, by applying at Mr. Woodward (the publisher) at the corner of Second and Chesnut-streets.

☞ Mr. Woodward will feel grateful to the various publishers of newspapers throughout the continent, if they will favour him with one insertion of the foregoing information.

In Rawles edition of Jefferson's notes page 227—228, we perceive something very much resembling a spirit of prophecy.

"Mankind soon learn to make interested uses of every right and power which they possess or may assume."

"They" (says Mr. Jefferson when speaking of the Legislatures) "should look forward to a time, and that not a distant one, when a corruption in this as in the country from which we derive our origin, will have seized the HEADS of government, and be spread by THEM through the body of the PEOPLE; when they will PURCHASE the VOICES of the PEOPLE and *make them pay the price!!!*"

[Surely Mr. Jefferson could not in the year 1782, have thought of buying the *voices* of the people by making them "pay the price" of Louisiana!!]

[Lancaster Journal.]

WASHINGTON, March 5.

IMPEACHMENT OF JOHN PICKERING.

Friday being the day assigned by the Senate for the commencement of the trial of Judge Pickering, impeached by the House of Representatives, of high crimes and misdemeanors, the Senate formed themselves into a COURT OF IMPEACHMENTS, and sent a message to the House of Representatives, informing them that they were ready to receive the managers and proceed to the trial; communicating, at the same time, the following rules entered into by the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate shall direct all the forms of proceeding, while the Senate are sitting as a Court of Impeachments, as to opening, adjourning, and all forms, during the session, not otherwise specially provided for by the Senate.

"And that the President of the Senate be requested to direct the preparations in the Senate chamber, for the accommodation of the Senate while sitting as a Court, and for the reception and accommodation of the parties to the impeachment, their counsel, witnesses, &c.

"And that he be authorised to direct the employment of the Marshal or any officer or officers of the district of Columbia, during the session of the court of impeachments, whose services he may think requisite, and which can be obtained for the purpose.

"And all expences arising under this resolution, after being first allowed by the President of the Senate, shall be paid by the secretary, out of the fund appropriated to defray the contingent expences of both houses of congress.

"*Resolved*, That on the 2d day of March, inst. at noon, 2 o'clock, P. M. the legislative and executive business of the senate, be postponed, and that the court of impeachments shall then be opened—after which the process, which, on the 12th day of January last, was directed to be issued and served upon John Pickering, and the return thereupon shall be read. And the secretary of the senate shall administer an oath to the returning officer, in the following form, (viz.) I, James Matthews, do so-

lemnly swear, that the return made and subscribed by me, upon the process issued on the 12th day of January last, by the senate of the United States, against John Pickering, is truly made, and that I have performed said services, as there described—*So help me God.*

"Which oath shall be entered at large on the records.

"The secretary shall then give notice to the house of representatives, that the senate in their capacity of a court of impeachments, are ready to proceed upon the impeachment of John Pickering, in the senate chamber, (which chamber is prepared with accommodations for the reception of the house of representatives.)

"*Resolved*, That counsel for the parties shall be admitted, to appear and be heard upon said impeachment. And upon the attendance of the house of representatives, their managers, or any person or persons, admitted to appear for the impeachment; the said John Pickering shall be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against him. If he appears, or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself; or if by agent or attorney, naming the person appearing, and the capacity in which he appears. If he does not appear, either personally, or by agent or attorney, the same shall be recorded. All motions made by the parties or their counsel, shall be addressed to the president of the senate, and if he shall require it, shall be committed to writing, and read at the secretary's table; and after the parties shall be heard upon such motion, the senate shall retire to the adjoining committee room, for consideration and decision; which shall be had, as well in such cases, as in all questions to be decided by the senate, as a court of impeachment, with closed doors.

"All decisions shall be by ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the records of the court. After decision, the senate shall return to their chamber, and the president shall then make known the decision to the parties.

"Witnesses shall be sworn by the secretary, in the following form, (viz.) I, A B do swear, [or affirm, as the case may be] that the evidence I shall give to this court, in the case now depending, shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth—so help me God.

"Witnesses shall be examined by the party producing them, and then cross examined in the usual form.

"If a senator is called as a witness, he shall be sworn and give his testimony standing in his place.

"If a senator wishes a question to be put to a witness, he shall hand it in writing to the president, who shall put the same."

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the house of representatives directed the managers to attend on the trial.

The managers having accordingly repaired to the senate chamber, the house of representatives adjourned with the view, it was understood, of attending the trial.

The senators were ranged on each side of the chair of the president. The managers were placed in front, and on the right of the chair; and seats were assigned in the same line on the left for the accused and his counsel. Additional seats on the elevated area of the senate were assigned for ladies. Between the senators and the managers, a seat was allotted for the speaker of the house.

About half past one o'clock the name of John Pickering was called three times, without any answer being given. The president (Mr. Burr) then stated that he had received a letter from Robert G. Harper, and a petition from ——— Pickering, son of John Pickering, impeached; which were read by the clerk. The petition represented that John Pickering is insane, and could not, from the state of his health, attend without endangering his life, and therefore prays a postponement of the trial. The letter of Mr. Harper contained an offer of his professional services in support of the prayer of the petition.

These papers being read, the president desired Mr. Harper to take the seat assigned for the counsel of the accused.

Mr. Harper having taken his seat, rose and stated that he appeared, not at the instance of John Pickering, from whom he had received no authority to appear, but from a desire to support the petition offered by his son, to aid the defence of the accused, and in case the senate, notwithstanding his non-appearance, should proceed to try the articles of impeachment, preferred against him, and should permit him to take a part in the proceedings, without thereby implicating any acknowledgement, on the part of the accused, of their validity.

Mr. Nicholson, on behalf of the managers, observed that, in his opinion, Mr. Pickering could only appear by himself or by counsel; that Mr. Harper could only, therefore, be admitted to a hearing in the exercise of the right of counsel for the accused; and as he disclaimed all authority from Mr. Pickering, in his opinion, he could not be allowed to take a part in the trial.

Several additional remarks, inforcing the same opinion, were expressed by Messrs. G. W. Campbell, Rodney, Early and J. Randolph.

Mr. Harper enquired whether it would be regular in him to reply to these remarks.

The president said it would not—and immediately after, put the question to the senate whether Mr. Harper should be heard in support of the prayer of the petition of ——— Pickering.

Whereupon the senate retired to a private chamber; from which they returned about three o'clock, when the president advised the managers that the senate would take further time to consider the question before them, and would make them acquainted with their decision.

March 7.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENTS.

The Senate, in their capacity of a High Court of Impeachments, having been engaged, with *closed doors*, on the motion made by Mr. Harper (as stated in our last,) since Friday; and after a discussion, which occupied nearly the whole of that day, and the two ensuing days, opened their doors on Monday, when the following decision was made by Yeas and Nays: viz.

On the question—will the court hear evidence and counsel respecting the insanity of John Pickering, upon the suggestions contained in the petition of Jacob S. Pickering and the letter of Robert G. Harper.

The said question was carried in the affirmative. Yeas 18—Nays 12.

At 12 o'clock on Tuesday the court was opened, and in a short time thereafter the managers, and Mr Harper, appeared and took their seats.

The president stated the foregoing decision.

Mr. Nicholson, in behalf of the managers, said he was instructed to ask for the reading of the proceedings of the court on the last day of its sitting.

The clerk having read the record, by which it appeared that John Pickering had been called three times without appearing.

Mr. Nicholson enquired at what point of time the senate would proceed to the trial of the articles of impeachment, and whether, under the decision of the court, counsel for John S. Pickering was to be heard in the first instance on a preliminary question.

The president said he could not undertake to give an explanation of the proceedings of the senate, adding that their meaning must be gathered from the proceedings themselves.

Mr. Nicholson then said that he begged leave to state that the managers were ready to proceed with the trial of the articles preferred by the house of representatives.

The president said that, under the decision of the senate, they had determined in the first instance to hear Mr. Harper in support of the petition of Jacob S. Pickering.

Mr. Nicholson said he was then instructed by the managers to state that they were ready to support the articles of impeachment. Those not being, at present, under the consideration of the senate, they did not consider themselves under any obligation to discuss a preliminary question raised by a third person unauthorised by the person charged. He was, therefore, instructed to state to the senate that the managers would under such circumstances, retire, and take the opinion of the house of representatives respecting their further procedure.

The managers thereupon retired.

Mr. Wright moved that the senate should retire to their private chamber.

Motion lost—Ayes 6.

Mr. Jackson submitted to the senate whether it would not be proper to delay all further proceedings until they should hear from the managers of the house of representatives.

Apparently with this view, Mr. Adams moved an adjournment—lost—Ayes 10.

Another motion was made that the senate retire to their private chamber—lost—Ayes 3.

Mr. Wright offered a motion that the counsel in support of the petition of J. S. Pickering be not heard until the return of the managers, or until their intention be signified.—Lost—Ayes 7.

Mr. Harper then addressed the senate in a speech of about one hour and a half in length; which principally consisted of the petition of J. S Pickering, and the depositions of Samuel Tenney, A. R Cutter, J. Bracket, William Cutter, William Plumer and Edward St. Loe Livermore, adduced in order to testify the insanity of John Pickering, and as the basis of a motion to postpone the trial.

The court then adjourned until the next day at 12 o'clock.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. Newton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be directed to prepare and report a bill to authorise the secretary of the treasury to suspend for a limited time, the collection of bonds due to the United States by merchants of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, who have suffered by the late conflagration of part of the town of Norfolk.

Agreed to—On Monday following a bill to the above effect was brought in.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

Dr. Mitchell from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, made a report on the seamen of the United States, who in some ports and harbors at home, are excluded in certain cases, although sick, from the benefit of hospital money. The committee have taken an extensive view of a subject, in which the interests of our mariners are deeply concerned.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of Elections on the petition of Andrew Moore respecting the seat held by Thomas Lewis.

Mr. R. Griswold moved a postponement of the further consideration of the report till the 1st Monday in November, that in the mean time opportunity should be given to ascertain facts.

Mr Dawson opposed the postponement.

Mr J. Clay also opposed the postponement; and declared, for reasons assigned by him, that he should vote in favor of the first part of the report declaring that Thomas Lewis does not appear to be entitled to a seat, and against the second part, declaring Andrew Moore entitled to a seat, that a new election might be held.

A debate ensued on the motion to postpone, which continued the whole day, when the question was taken, and the motion lost—Ayes 36.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the first member of the report, viz That Thomas Lewis, not being duly elected, is not entitled to a seat in this house; and carried in the affirmative—Yeas 68—Nays 39.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the remainder of the report, viz. That Andrew Moore having the greatest number of qualified votes, independent of the bad votes above mentioned, is entitled to a seat in the house; and likewise carried in the affirmative—Yeas 64—Nays 41.

Andrew Moore, thereupon appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Nicholson presented a petition from A. Addison, praying leave to erect a bridge over the Eastern branch.

Referred.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

General Varnum reported a bill supplementary to the militia law of Columbia.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Leib stated that there appeared to be some inaccuracy in the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the expenditures made for the support of the marine corps.—He therefore moved the recommitment of the report for the purpose of correction.

Agreed to.

General Varnum moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider if any, and what alterations are necessary in the military peace establishment.—Agreed to.

Mr Varnum found this resolution on the expediency of increasing the number of surgeon's mates, rendered necessary by the increased garrisons arising out of the possessions of Louisiana, and on an opinion entertained of the propriety of substituting malt, in the room of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee appointed on the message of the president respecting the state of the public buildings in Washington, made a report respecting the objects on which the sum appropriated the last session was expended, expressing their opinion that two annual appropriations of fifty thousand dollars ought to be made, and will be sufficient to finish the south wing of the Capitol in a commodious manner, and recommending an immediate appropriation of fifty thousand dollars.

Referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the town of Norfolk was read the third time and passed.

Mr Randolph, from the committee appointed to enquire into the official character of Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, and of Richard Peters, judge of the district of Pennsylvania, made a report concluding in the following manner: that Samuel Chase, Esq. an associate justice of the supreme court, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors: that Richard Peters doth not appear to have so acted as to require the constitutional interposition of the house.

Referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The House came to a resolution, by a large majority, to close the session on the 3d Monday of the present month.

Mr. Nicholson said he was instructed by the managers in the case of the impeachment of John Pickering to report a statement of their proceedings. He said that as it had been hastily drawn up at his table, it might be, in some respect, incorrect, and might not embrace a full view of all that had occurred; but he believed that it stated all that it was necessary for the House to be possessed of.

After stating, in detail, the proceedings of the Managers, the report concludes with the declaration, that the Managers will not feel themselves bound or authorised to appear before the Senate, until called upon by them to proceed with the trial, or until directed to appear by the House.

A motion was made by Mr. Smilie approbatory of the conduct of the Managers, on which no decision was made when the House adjourned. In the remarks, made on this motion (which shall appear in our next) no disapprobation of the conduct of the Managers was expressed; the only difference of opinion that arose was on the propriety of expressing any opinion whatever in the present instance of the conduct of the Managers.

Much vague rumour prevailing respecting some recent occurrences at New Orleans, by which unimportant circumstances are magnified so as to present an unpleasant aspect, we conceive it our duty to state them as correctly as letters from that place enable us to do.

Regular assemblies are periodically held at New Orleans, under the direction of the municipal officers. According to rules fixed by them, which existed previous to the cession of the country, the dances were arranged, in the following order; *first*, two cotillions; *next*, a country dance for twelve couple; and *lastly*, the walse.

At an assembly held, on the 6th of January, some slight misunderstanding arose between the Americans and French, the causes of which, though not distinctly known, were generally considered as connected with some erroneous statement of the feelings of the French citizens on the rise of the American in the room of the French flag when the first celebration of the cession took place. This misunderstanding was apparently hushed, when on the 23d of January another assembly was held. According to the above rules the dancing commenced with cotillions, followed by a country dance of *twelve* couple; the music, having received instructions in consonance with this arrangement, ceased to play the tune appropriate to the country dance, as soon as the twelve couple had led down the dance. In the mean time six additional couple, composed of Americans, had placed themselves at the end of the dance. As soon as the music ceased, the Americans required a continuation of it and of the *country* dance; while the French citizens called for the *walse*, a dance, in which it is understood, as many of the company as please participate. The music declining to play a continuation of this tune, an American citizen broke the violin of one of the band with his cane, which likewise being broken, exposed a sword. Some tumult ensued, during which a French officer left the room and returned with a broad sword. In the mean time, to appease the disorder, Governor Claiborne and General Wilkinson addressed the company, and enquired what were the wishes of the dissatisfied. The French officer replied, "we want the Walse." This reply, from being made in French, not being understood by the Americans, but, on the contrary, being interpreted into a menace, increased the disorder. General Wilkinson was inducing in an amicable way, the officer to retire, when some American citizens met the General, and gave advise which he repelled. This likewise being misunderstood, was erroneously considered as an act of violence offered by the French officer to the General; and increased the tumult. Swords were drawn, but no lives lost or bodily injury done. The officer was arrested, and required to appear before the civil authority the ensuing day, when he was liberated.

After the arrest, the American commissioners, we understand, received a letter from Mr. Laussat, protesting against the exercise of authority, on the part of the United States, in relation to *French Officers:* alledging that, under the treaty of cession, three months having been allowed for the evacuation of the place by the French troops, previous to the expiration of that period French officers were under his controul. The liberation of the officer having previously taken place superseded any further act on the part of the civil authority.

It will appear from this minute statement of facts, for which our sole apology is to be found in the sensibility of the public mind to whatever relates to our new acquisition, that the transaction is of an ordinary nature, and one which does not justify the misstatement or alarm which has gone abroad.

Nat. Int.

CHARLESTON—*Sporting Intelligence.*

On Wednesday the 15th February, the races commenced over the Washington Course—

First days Jockey Club Purse of 1000 dollars, 4 mile heats—was won by Col. Alston's Horse Gallatin by Bedford, who walked over the course, having no competitor, a thing never before done at Charleston.

Thursday 16th—Second day Jockey Club Purse of 700 dollars—3 mile heats—Col. Alston's Nancy Air, by Bedford, 1 1——Mr. Bellinger's Gustavus, by Justice, 3 2——Mr. Clifton's young Dare Devil, by D. Devil, 2, dist.

Friday 17th—Third day's Jockey Club Purse of 500 dollars, 2 mile heats—Col. Hampton's Dungannon, by Bedford, 1 1——Mr. Bellinger's Gustavus, by Justice, 2 2——Major M'Phersons, Milk Sop, 3 3——Col. Alstons Gabriel, by Gabriel, 4 dist.

Saturday 18th—the money collected at the gates was run for by the horses entered for the preceding days, carrying handy cap weights—this was also won by Gallatin, carrying great difference of weight—the first heat with great ease, and the second, by walking round the course as on the 1st day.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

For the Benefit of
Miss MELFORD.

This Evening, Wednesday, March 14th, 1804, will be presented, Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO and JULIET.

Romeo:::::::Mr. Green.
Paris—Mr. Bailey.
Capulet—Mr. Clare.
Mercutio—Mr. Story.
Benvolio—Mr. Rutherford.
Tibalt—Mr. Clark.
Friar Lawrence—Mr. M'Kenzie.
Friar John—Mr. Martin.
Balthasar—Mr. Barrymore.
Apothecary— } Mr. Hopkins.
Peter, — }

Juliet:::::::Mrs. West, Jun.
Lady Capulet—Mrs. Lynch.
Nurse—Miss Melford.

To which will be added, the favourite Farce of
Peeping Tom of Coventry.

** *Tickets to be had as usual and of Miss Melford at Col. Quarriers.—price One Dollar.*

A PERSON qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the Rudiments of Grammar, may obtain an eligible situation, by application to the subscriber, at his house on Shockoe Hill. JAMES OGILVIE. 1

Richmond, March 12th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by GEORGE WATT. 1

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

TAKEN up by JOHN LIGHT, in Halifax county, two HOGS; one about 3 or 4 years old, of a white colour, marked with a crop, overkeel and slit in each ear, and appraised to twenty shillings—the other of the same mark and age, of a sandy and white colour, with black spots; appraised to forty shillings. 1

December 7, 1803. 3tp.

At a Court held for Albemarle county, the 6th day of February, 1804.

George Boston, Plaintiff, } In Chancery.
AGAINST
John Boston, and *James Boston*, administrators of *Ewell Boston*, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant John Boston not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in May next and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper in this commonwealth for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county. (4)

A Copy—Teste,
John Nicholas, C. A. C.

AT a general meeting of the Mutual Insurance Company against fire in the state of Virginia, held by adjournments, at the Capitol, on the 2d February, 1804.

A motion was made and seconded to elect the officers to act for and in behalf of the company, for the present year, 1804—and the following were duly elected—to wit:

BENJAMIN DU-VAL, President.
Isaac H. Judah,
Richard Denny,
Samuel Pleasants, jr.
James Fisher,
Joseph Marx,
William Cook,
Samuel Pointer, and
Robert Johnston, } Directors for Richmond District.
Wm. Vaughan, Director for Norfolk district.
Robert Birchett, do. for Petersburg.
Robert Walker, do. for Fredericksburg.
Samuel Craig, do. for Alexandria.
Adam Douglass, do. for Winchester.
Jacob Swoop, do. for Staunton. 1

NATH'L SHEPPARD, Cashier Gen.
WILLIAM F. AST, Principal Agent.

It is pleasing to see this philanthropic institution thriving; it is like every good plant, although in a drought it may for a time languish, so soon as the morning and evening showers refresh them, their growth is more rapid; so is the Mutual Insurance increasing very fast; lately declarations for upwards of one hundred thousand dollars on goods and furniture, have come in, and daily more join this necessary and useful establishment. Several who formerly insured abroad, have recalled their insurance, and insure now here, so that the insurance soon will become very considerable.

W. F. AST.

Richmond, Feb. 13th 1804. w2.

☞ *The printers in this state will no doubt insert the above for the information of their customers.*

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high heal h and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL ſtand the next ſeaſon at my ſtable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, diſchargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon will expire. Excellent paſturage, ſecurely encloſed, *grasis*. Seperate encloſures will be provided for the Mares, according to their ſituation, and grain furniſhed at the market price. Every attention ſhall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unqueſtionably been one of the beſt racers on the Engliſh turf. At three years old he was winner ſeven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the beſt horſes then running.—Among his races of that year he won a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby ſtakes at Epſom, which are the moſt important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopſqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Forteſque ſtakes, eleven ſubſcribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon courſe he won the Claret ſtakes, of 200 guineas each; beating ſeven capital horſes, and receiving forfeit from ſeven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not ſtart. At ſix years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran alſo for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he alſo ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the ſecond horſe for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two beſt horſes on the Engliſh turf. He never ſtarted after he was ſix, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the beſt in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Cheſnut horſe DIOMED, purchaſed of me, by Meſſrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby ſtakes at Epſom—the Claret ſtakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be ſeen in the Racing Callendars. He is the ſire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was ſold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards ſold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been ſold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above ſtatement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled ſuperiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine ſtakes at Fairfield in May laſt, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Sebedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Penemaker—the ſweepſtakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and ſince purchaſed by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the ſweepſtakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Taylor's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the reſt paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the firſt day's ſweepſtakes at Peterſburg, in May laſt.

Mr. Bland's Cheſnut Colt, the ſecond day's ſweepſtakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the poſt ſweepſtake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greateſt credit.

Lavinia—the ſweepſtakes at Frederickſburg, in October, the largeſt amount ever run for in America, twenty ſubſcribers, 800 dollars each—nine ſtarted, the reſt paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the ſweepſtakes in Peterſburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the ſweepſtakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty ſubſcribers.

Ringt-Um—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Waſhington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Taylor's Skyſcraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchaſed by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Excluſive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the preſent year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the beſt ſons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, ſiſter to Juno, (the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipſe) his grand dam (ſiſter to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full ſiſter to the grand dam of Cygnet and Bloſſom, by Childers, out of Miſs Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betſey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Aſſortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Meeburn next door to Meſſrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Faſhionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Luſtring Umbrellas.
Luſtrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muſlins.	Moleſkin Veſt Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Piſtols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea. | perior quality.
Spaniſh Segars, of a ſu-

N. B.—B. S. offers his ſervices to his friends and the public, to tranſact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give ſatisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS ſtored and delivered on the ſhorteſt notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

THE NATIVE ARABIAN HORSE,

THE DEY OF ALGIERS,

TO give an opportunity to the gentleman of the turf in Virginia to obtain the valuable mixture of Arabian blood amongſt their ſtock—will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon (to commence on the 1ſt of March and end the 10th of Auguſt,) at Mr. Taylor's, Gwinfield Farm, near Tappahannock, on Rappahannock River, and will be let to mares at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the leap, or TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS the ſeaſon, or FORTY DOLLARS to inſure a Mare being with Foal, and a Dollar to the Groom in either caſe; the leap money to be paid at the Stable door, and good promiſſory notes payable on the 10th of Auguſt for the ſeaſon, muſt be ſent with the Mares.

THE DEY of ALGIERS is an elegantly formed Horſe, poſſeſſing both beauty and ſtrength; moſt of his points are equal, and ſome of them very ſuperior to any Horſe on the continent; his colts are in high eſtimation for their bone, ſize and form; he is fully ſ urteen hands two inches and a half high, a height by no means uſual in the genuine Arabian race; his colour is nearly white, with a few brown ſpots da e l over his neck and ſhoulders; he is of fine preſe and carriage, remarkably vigorous and active, very ſure foal getter. This beautiful animal procured from Arabia, in the year '98, at four years old, by the late Grand Bailiff Fromm of Pruſſia, and brought to Fehr Bellen in that kingdom, where he was purchaſed after the Bailiff's death, and at the ſale of his ſtud in '99, by Lieutenant General Frederick, Baron of Diemar, by whom he was ſold to Col. Swan of Maſſachuſetts, then in Europe, and by him ſhipped from Hamburgh to Boſton to General Jackſon of that city, who ſent him in the beginning of 1803 to General Maſon of the diſtrict of Columbia to atteſt which, and to prove the origin of this Horſe, ſatisfactory certificates are in my hands and open to the inſpection of all.

Paſturage gratis—but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes, though the greateſt attention will be paid to prevent either, by

E. Peasley,

Manager for John Taylor, Eſq. at Gwinfield.

Valuable Property.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale, that valuable unimproved

Lot of Ground,

Situate on the main ſtreet in the city of Richmond, containing about ſixty ſix feet in front and running one hundred feet back, on the croſs ſtreet leading to the baſin of the canal, and immediately oppoſite to the corner ſtores now in the occupancy of Meſſrs. Pickett Pollard and Johnſton, and that of Mr. Cha's. Spencer. The numerous advantages attending this property needs no comment, its ſituation being in the centre of buſineſs renders it an object for public or private employment, and is perhaps the moſt eligible in this city for either. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will be treated with privately on application at any time between this and the firſt day of May next, and if not ſold previous to that day, the ſame will be offered for ſale at public auction, on the fifth day of that month, and the terms thereof made known.

John M'Enery.

Feb. 15th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Shiphard & Bendle

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons having claims againſt the concern are deſired to bring them forward in order to receive payment: and all thoſe perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the parties, by note or otherwiſe, as no further indulgence can be given. JAMES SHIPHARD.
THOMAS BENDLE.

THOMAS BENDLE,

Saddler,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its various branches, as heretofore, in the houſe oppoſite the Eagle Tavern and formerly occupied by Capt. William Auſtin. He returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement hitherto received; and hopes, by a ſtrict attention to buſineſs to merit the continuance of their favors.

Richmond, 20th February, 1804. 3aw.

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the houſe, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 21.

Mrs. TROUIN

HAS the honor of informing her Friends and the Public, that ſhe intends to open a SCHOOL, in which Young Ladies will be carefully inſtructed in the French Language. They will likewiſe be taught the following uſeful and elegant branches of education, viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing and plain Work; Drawing, Embroidery, Cyphering, Marking, Hiſtory and Geography. Young Ladies from the country boarded on the following terms—60 dollars, each lady to find her own bedding.

Mr. TROUIN reſpectfully aſſures thoſe parents who may honor her with their confidence, that her whole and individual attention ſhall be devoted to her pupils, being ſolicitous to render their ſtudies equally pleaſing and profitable.

Richmond, March 6, 1804.

I wiſh to diſpoſe of my

LOT AND HOUSES,

IN this city. Young Negroes, at a liberal valuation, will be received in part; and conſiderable credit given for the balance of the money.

BENJ. MOSBY.

March 2, 1804.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be uſed as a Theatre, upon the lot oppoſite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and ſire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spirtner, Creeper, Phenix, Holkham, &c. will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. Extenſive paſturage, of ſuperior quality, will be furniſhed GRATIS, and the greateſt attention paid, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. The money will be expected for the ſeaſon of ſuch Mares as are paſtured, before they are removed, and notes ſent with thoſe that are not to be left with the horſe, payable the firſt of Auguſt next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouſe, and 35 from Carterſville. Mares fed, if required.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured, that their endeavours will be uſed to give general, ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Weſtham, and ſix miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good ſoil—conveniency to the ſeat of government; a handſome ſituation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill ſeat, with permiſſion to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good ſpring water.

The ſubſcriber would be glad alſo to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. Theſe houſes are not finiſhed, but they will be completed in courſe of the ſpring, and one of them is now in ſufficient forwardneſs to ſhew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804 } tf.Apr.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of William Wingo, deceaſed, late of King William county, will pleaſe to make them known previous to the firſt day of May next, in order that proviſion may be made for the payment thereof. And no notice will be made a plea againſt any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed faſt-ſailing Ship

AURORA;

WILL be diſpatched with all poſſible ſpeed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertſon & Brown.

6000 buſhels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

Take Notice.

I FOREWARN all perſons againſt trading for a Negro Girl, named NELLY, the property of Mr. John D. Johnſon, late of Charlotte and now hired by Mr. Owen Haskins of Prince Edward County, as ſhe is under a conveyance, to ſecure the payment of a debt from Mr. Johnſon to me.

John L. Lesueur.

Richmond, March 1ſt, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

Taken up,

BY John Wiſe, near the upper end of Goochland county,

A STEER,

of a brown color, with a white face and ſome white under the belly—mark'd with a crop in the right ear, and a fox in the left—about five years old—appraiſed to ſixteen dollars and ninety ſix cents, before me.

ARCH. DUKINS.

21ſt *May*, 1803.

House-Building, Cabinet Work, &c.

YEAMANS SMITH,

INFORMS the Public, that he has commenced buſineſs in this city, near the Hay-Market Garden, in the following branches of his profeſſion: Bricklaying, Carpenter's Work, Joiner's Work, Painting and Glazing.

He alſo poliſhes Marble, carves any ſort of Figures in ſtone or wood, paints ſo as to imitate Marble or Mahogany, makes all ſorts of Compoſition Ornaments for Chimney pieces, takes Likeneſſes in Wax, either Buſt or in Baſrelief; Paints, Gilds and Varniſhes, in the neateſt manner, Carriages, Signs, &c. &c.

Richmond, March 7th, 1804.

MY HORSE

DION,

WILL ſtand at Mr. Benjamin Chambers's, Perſon county, [North-Carolina] 25 miles from where I live, and will cover mares at FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon, payable with TWENTY DOLLARS, by the firſt of Auguſt.

John Nelson.

Mecklenburg Feb. 20, 1804.

The Subſcriber

Offers for ſale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in ſight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land poſſeſſes many advantages, beſides its contiguity to the city, which it is unneceſſary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, ſo as to ſuit thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe ſmall parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for graſs lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The ſale will commence on the premiſes, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold. One half of the purchaſe money will be required at the time of ſale, and the other half in twelve months—as ſoon as the lots are laid off they may be purchaſed at private ſale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

Education.

JOHN D. BLAIR

INFORMS the public, that with a view of extending his plan of tuition, he has engaged the aſſiſtance of Mr. Wood, in order to inſtruct the young gentlemen of his ſchool in the various branches of the Mathematical Sciences, Aſtronomy, Geography and Natural and Moral Philoſophy. For this purpoſe, Mr. WOOD will regularly attend on the afternoon of each day, when he will likewiſe aſſiſt in ſuperintending the other branches of literature taught in the School.

Mr. BLAIR being deſirous that the youth entruſted to his charge, ſhould make every proficiency in the ancient languages, the French and the ſciences, has reſolved to limit the number which he receives, to thirty; and theſe will be divided, according to their ages and their capacities into ſeparate claſſes, ſo that each individual may receive the ſame attention and benefit, as if he were under the inſtruction of a private tutor.

Richmond, Feb. 28.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other perſons, of the name of *Gale*, ſuppoſed to be reſidents of the ſtate of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, ſome time in July or Auguſt laſt, to purchaſe *Slaves*, are deſired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who ſold him to Mr. WARE. He is a ſtout, active, ſtrong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He ſays that, in September laſt, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a ſchooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above perſons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* ſold him ſomewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other ſide of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He ſtaid but a few days with his new maſter before he ſet off to the *Northward*, under the aſſumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The ſubſcriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him ſome years. His owner is requeſted to come, or ſend for him, and on produding ſuch credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertiſement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

SEEDS.

The Subſcriber

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has juſt received a ſupply of

Red and white Clover Seed,

Lucern, Ryegraſs, and
Timothy, Saintfoine,

Which is warranted to be of the laſt ſummer's growth.

HE HAS LIKEWISE,

A general Aſſortment of

PEAS, LETTUCE,
BEANS, RADISHES,
CABBAGE, &c.

From *London*, per the ſhip *Shepherdeſs*, now ſelling at his Seed Store, Main-ſtreet.

MINTON COLLINS.

Richmond, Feb. 28th, 1804. (1m.)

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the ſubſcribers will offer for ſale, at Auction, on the premiſes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 336 acres, more or leſs, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the lands of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was deviſed by John Price to his daughter Jane, wife of the ſaid John Price. This ſale is made to ſatiſfy a debt of 450l. with intereſt from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the ſaid John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, }
DAVID BULLOCK, } Truſtees.

January 2, 1804.

☞ The Sale of the above mentioned property was poſtponed by the mutual conſent of all the parties. It will now poſitively be ſold on the 20th day of April next.

CHARLES COPLAND, }
DAVID BULLOCK, } Truſtees.

March 6, 1804.